



**2016    1    6**

71521002, 71471018, 71101011

2017

**2017**

2011

2014

2011

2014 6

2015 12

2000

12 CO<sub>2</sub> 4000

10 12 -130 / CO<sub>2</sub>

2015 12

2017 2017

1 31 6

40-45

50%

GDP

20% GDP

16% 17%

2013

2017

1

1.4%-3.4%

2

18.8%

17.1%

21.2%

3

4.8% 5.7%  
6.9%  
4  
5.2% 22.1% 50.9%  
9.4% 3.9% 22.1%  
5 2017 2017  
-2020 1500  
35%-40%  
2.8-3.2 CO<sub>2</sub>  
6%-8% **2017**

**1**

**2**

**3**



4

5

CCER

CCER

CCER

10%

CCER

CCER

## CCER

CCER

2017

Wang K, Wei YM, Huang Z. Potential gains from carbon emissions trading in China: A DEA based estimation on abatement cost savings. *OMEGA- The International Journal of Management Science* 2015, 10.1016/j.omega.2015.09.011  
<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305048315002054>

Wang K, Wei YM. Sources of energy productivity change in China during 1997-2012: A decomposition analysis based on the Luenberger productivity indicator. *Energy Economics* 2016, 54, 50-59.  
<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0140988315003357>

Wang K, Liu YN. Prospect of Chinas energy conservation and emission reduction during the remaining years of the 12th Five-Year Plan period. *International Journal of Global Energy Issues* 2016, 39(1/2): 18-34.  
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2009

2006

CEEP-BIT

2014

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: , 2014.  
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2013.  
, . : , 2013.  
, . 2012-2013 . : ,  
2013.  
, . : , 2013.  
. : , 2015.1.

■ CEEP-BIT-2011-001	1	
■ CEEP-BIT-2011-002	2	2011
■ CEEP-BIT-2012-001	3	2012
■ CEEP-BIT-2012-002	4	
■ CEEP-BIT-2012-003	5	
■ CEEP-BIT-2013-001	6	2013
■ CEEP-BIT-2013-002	7	2013
■ CEEP-BIT-2013-003	8	
■ CEEP-BIT-2014-001	9	
■ CEEP-BIT-2014-002	10	2014
■ CEEP-		